

FOR GOLD ONLY.

Joe Patterson's Convention Is To Declare for Monometallism.

NO WORKING MEN INVITED.

Only One Farmer Turns Up, and Some Doubt About Him.

IT IS AN ASSEMBLY OF RICH MEN.

Secretary Carlisle Will Probably Be the Only Speaker.

STATE BANKS ARE NOT IN FAVOR

The Promoters of the Affair Say That Business Will Be Confined Strictly to the Gold Issue.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22.—(Special.)—A Memphis man made a discovery today. He found a farmer who is in favor of the present gold standard in finance and he at once set out to get the unique specimen of the genus agriculturist a place on the speaker's stand. He succeeded.

I have grave doubts as to the genuineness of this specimen, as the town is full of green goods and gold brick dealers, brought here by the big drill, and I am inclined to believe one of this class has the aforesaid Memphis on the string. But if he is a farmer, he certainly deserves a front seat, for he will be the only farmer in the big convention hall.

"Why is it that no invitations were sent to farmers or industrial organizations?" I asked Congressman Patterson this morning.

"They were sent," he first said, and then, as if concluding that it might not look well to say they had been asked and had refused to come, continued, "that is to say, the convention will be a thoroughly representative one. Two classes of invitations were sent out, one to citizens known to be for sound money. The latter were asked to get meetings of those who agreed with them and to send delegates to the convention. There will, therefore, be delegates representing the people as well as those representing the commercial bodies. You see what a thoroughly representative body it will be."

Represents the Bankers. As representative as would be a congress of religions where all the delegates were Shakers—not that I intend to criticize in any way the character or standing of the gentlemen who will come here as delegates. I expect to see a fine convention and one which has among its members some of the best-known business men of the south. It will be a convention that will be thoroughly representative—not of the people and their varied interests, but of this one idea of gold monometallism. These men are doubtless honest in their beliefs, and it is natural they should hold the views they do. The bankers, who are here in large numbers, are firm in their belief that there is sufficient money in the country and they are supporting their faith by their works and by their presence.

The introductory chapter, the preface as it were to the story of the sound money convention, was written today in the meeting of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, which was held in the criminal courtroom in the government building. The Hon. Josiah Patterson welcomed the bankers to the city and in concluding his remarks urged them to run the politics of the country. He may not have put it quite as strong as that, but that is what I meant. This is Josiah's day in court. I believe I referred last night to Boggs being the king of the carnival. In that I said Josiah an unintentional injustice, to him belongs that honor. It was he who got this thing up; it is he who is consulted in everything. His word goes. He was the big man at the meeting of the bankers today and at the banquet to the bankers tonight, and it is expected that tomorrow the secretary of the treasury, recognizing the paramount importance of the gentleman from the tenth Tennessee district, will be glad to refer to the work being done by "me and Josiah."

For Gold Monometallism. If the ideas of Congressman Patterson prevail—and there is every reason to believe that they will—the result of tomorrow's convention will be:

A bold declaration for gold monometallism—no ifs and ands; no state banks, and no international agreement foolishness.

He declared yesterday very boldly on these lines today. Just after he had welcomed the bankers I had half an hour's talk with him. I asked him about the convention and what it would do. "You will speak of course," I suggested. "No," said he, "I do not expect to. My idea is that there should be no speaking except by Secretary Carlisle. Then we should adopt ringing resolutions and go home."

"What will be the effect of these resolutions?" "They will be a strong declaration in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of values. I am frank to say," he continued, "that I do not believe there can be any double standard. I believe we might as well make the fight a clean cut

one in which we stand squarely to our real principles."

Of Course There Will Not Be.

"Will there be a declaration for bimetalism by international agreement?" "What's the use for declaring for such a thing?" was his forceful rejoinder. "We all know that such a thing is impossible." I suggested to him that there was an effort on the part of the administration and other gold forces in our section of the south to inject the state bank question into the discussion with the evident purpose of distracting the attention of the people from the main issue.

"I am opposed to that," said he, very positively. "I am opposed to injecting anything into this convention and into our resolutions upon which the sound money people are divided. They are badly divided upon that question of state banks. What we must do is to make an unmistakable declaration in favor of the maintenance of the present standard. We can all stand on that."

A Rich Man's Convention.

Then it was that he went on to explain how the invitations had been sent out and why it was that no farmers and no workmen were among the expected. He denied the very generally believed rumor that money and railroad passes had been used to increase the attendance here, adding: "The men who will be here can pay their own expenses. If any of them come and haven't money enough to get back to their homes they will have to walk."

So the programme is: The speech from Carlisle, the cheers for Cleveland, the adoption of resolutions and adjournment. That is unless there is a break of some kind. It is barely possible that some of those who come may still be nursing the belief that they are bimetalists and will insist on the international agreement being kept up. Then it is possible that some of the state bank men will not be as easily pacified as now expected, and especially is it possible that the men who come with the idea of having a hand in a discussion will not be satisfied with the mere leave to print the carefully prepared speeches that are tucked away in their valises. The probabilities are, however, that the Patterson programme will go through all right. Of course he will be called for, and so will General Catchings, of Mississippi, who came in tonight, though the latter indorses Josiah's idea that there should be no speech but Carlisle's.

Gold Standard or Nothing.

Patterson's declaration against international agreement and against the injection of the state bank issue into the campaign tears the mask completely away from the gold standard movement and leaves it where it has really always been; that is, gold standard against the rest of the world. Of course nobody who has stopped to think about the matter at all has been fooled concerning the purpose of this convention. It was never intended as anything more than a mere administration ratification meeting. The call was addressed to those believing "in the necessity of a sound and stable currency and better banking facilities," which was ambitious enough for the purpose for which it was designed. Even Colonel Patterson could not tell what the "better banking facilities" meant, and that has long ago been lost sight of. The whole intent and purpose of the convention was, as I have said, simply a ratification meeting, and there has never been any idea of discussing the great question which is agitating the people.

Georgia's Advance Guard.

Those who come are expected to accept without dissent whatever the secretary of the treasury may say, and they'll do it. It has been expected that a letter from Mr. Cleveland will be read, though nobody seems to know just where it is. Mr. Carlisle may have it or it may be in Josiah Patterson's inside pocket with the resolutions which he hopes to have adopted. Some people here profess to believe that he has written no letter, but it is not possible that he would let slip by such an opportunity to get in a letter. As a ready letter writer the president's record has yet to be equalled.

The advance guard of the Georgia delegation got in today. President Collier is here talking exposition and Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, came over from Birmingham. Outside of those who came to attend the meeting of the bankers delegates are scarce so far, but it is expected that several hundred will come in on the morning trains. That the convention will be a large one there can be no doubt. Tom Boggs and Josiah have done their work well.

OH.

OPponents of SILVER.

A Nonpartisan Meeting of Goldbugs Called at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—The agitation for sound money in opposition to the demands of the silverites for free silver has met with a responsive echo in Philadelphia and on next Tuesday evening a non-partisan meeting of those arrayed against the free coinage of silver will be held in the Academy of Music. The meeting will be addressed by ex-United States Senator Edmunds, William N. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency under Cleveland's first administration, and a number of other prominent gentlemen. The letters inviting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Trenholm to speak were signed by fifty of the leading business and professional men in Philadelphia. The names of democrats are as conspicuous among the signers of the letters as republicans, and among the democrats are William F. Harry, chairman of the democratic national committee; William M. Singler, proprietor of The Record, and Alexander K. McClure, editor of The Times.

Will Have To Get Back to Democracy.

Evansville, Ind., May 22.—Hon. John G. Shanks, editor of The Evansville Courier, will publish an editorial tomorrow declaring that the position of the administration as announced by Mr. Carlisle, in favor of the single gold standard, makes it imperative that a state convention be called to reassert the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson.

Only One-Third of Them Go.

Mobile, Ala., May 22.—(Special.)—Congressman Clarke, the editor of The Register, and seven other gentlemen of the twenty-five delegates appointed, left Memphis tonight.

Swelling the Gold Reserve.

Washington, May 22.—The syndicate paid into the treasury today \$200,000 in gold, swelling the total gold reserve to \$24,127,000.

THE ARMY IN GRAY.

Veterans of the Confederacy March Once More Shoulder to Shoulder.

IT IS "DIXIE," "DIXIE" EVERYWHERE

General John B. Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief, Presides.

ATLANTA IS PULLING FOR THEM

Memphis Is in the Race, Too—General Clement A. Evans and Judge Calhoun Represent This City.

Houston, Tex., May 22.—The fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was formally inaugurated at the Winnie Davis auditorium by General Gordon this morning amidst scenes which will be remembered long after the last veteran of the cause commemorated today has returned to dust and the last of the great leaders in that immortal conflict have passed away.

In an ever-increasing stream the crowds have been pouring into Houston from every quarter of the union, regular and special trains, bringing with them tattered battle flags and enthusiastic hearts; bringing with them the sacred memories and yet more sacred scars of hard fought battlefields and the determination to meet and mingle once more with their comrades in arms before they bow to the final conqueror.

This climax in the matter of numbers was reached this morning, and tonight there are not less than 30,000 visitors in Houston. They are elbowing each other in the streets and the hotels in cosmopolitan conglomeration. Veterans, crippled and decrepit, mingle with daughters of the confederacy, wearing their jaunty costumes of confederate gray, while here and there a dark complexion and long black hair betoken the American Indian.

At every possible opportunity the old veterans gather around their respective leaders and shake their hands with cordial warmth, not infrequently with tears in their eyes.

The morning began with a drizzling rain, which, with few intervals, has prevailed all day, dampening the clothes but not the ardor of the thousands of veterans who never failed to respond to the stirring strains of the numerous bands which are playing war melodies all over the city.

Gordon's Welcome.

Nine o'clock was the hour at which the convention was to have been opened, but so cordial were the veterans in their greetings to General Gordon and others that it was nearly 11 o'clock when the command was mounted the platform. The auditorium, which is a beautiful piece of architecture, is decorated inside with hundreds of flags and yard after yard of bunting, while a row of palm trees leaves ornament the edge of the huge platform.

There was a deafening roar of cheers when General Gordon mounted the platform. He bowed his acknowledgments, and as the band struck up "Dixie" the enthusiasm rose still higher. Seated on the platform were the members of General Gordon's staff and the major generals of the divisions, each with his respective staff. There were also a large number of ladies. Near General Gordon sat Governor Culberson, Mayor Brown, Chaplain General J. W. Jones, Professor W. B. Cleveland, General S. D. Lee and others.

The convention was opened with prayer by the chaplain general, in which he invoked the blessing of God on the deliberations of the assembly and asked that the God of Israel and of Jefferson Davis would raise up friends to care for the veterans in their declining years.

Professor Cleveland then introduced Governor Culberson, who welcomed the delegates and friends of the veterans.

General Gordon then rose to respond to the cheers of welcome. It was the signal for another burst of cheering from the throats of the 10,000 people who were assembled in the vast auditorium, each state under its respective banner. It was some time before the speaker could be heard. He spoke as follows:

General Gordon's Speech.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and My Fellow-Countrymen—it is my official duty and high privilege to respond in behalf of my comrades to this gracious welcome and tender of munificent hospitality by the city of Houston and state of Texas. When I have said that they are characteristic of this city and state my language is capable of no stronger expression. What higher tribute could be paid to this great people than to say that their hospitality is worthy of Texas? Around the name and history of Texas are gathered associations glorious and hallowed; and in her subsequent career are centered high hopes of richest contributions to the future of the republic. In fifty years of statehood she has risen to a commanding position among her sisters, and the imagination can scarcely keep pace with her assured progress in the fifty years since she came into the world as a free imperial domain; with a soil not only exhaustless in its fertility, but which, like responsive charity, answers with more lavish abundance as the demands upon it become more exacting; with a history rich in the memories of her Alamo, her Goliad and her San Jacinto, as well as in the deeds of her Houston, her Austin, her Travis and her Lamar; with a proud heritage of valor and heroism bequeathed by her intrepid sons in the mighty conflict of the sixties; with some of the best blood of the republic in the veins of her people, whose indomitable energy and lofty spirit are equalled only by their princely hospitality to all who seek the shelter of her arms; by nature, by her history and by the characteristics of her sons and daughters, that careerist prophet would predict for her a career so glorious as to be beyond her reasonable ambition.

"The assemblage of these war-scarred veterans in this war-scarred state recalls a striking contrast in their war histories. Sixty years ago Texas won her fight for independence. Thirty years ago these ex-confederates lost the fight for separate nationality, but Texas' victories were not more glorious and grand than these brave men around me in their overwhelming defeat. Texas' victories won her way to statehood and has placed her in the front rank of states. These confederates, crushed and disbanded as soldiers, addressed themselves to the duties of citizens, with a conservatism so conspicuous, a patriotism so true and broad, a fidelity to the declaration of independence so unshaken, that

Continued on Third Column, Second Page.

BLACKS TRUST IN GOD.

They Pass Resolutions on Judge Goff's Decision in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., May 22.—(Special.)—A mass meeting of colored people was held in Centenary church, in this city, tonight under the auspices of the Colored Preachers' Union of the city, to give thanks for the injunction of Judge Goff, which smashes the registration laws of the state. The following resolutions were adopted: "We, the undersigned, in a meeting assembled for the purpose of thanksgiving and for asking the direction of the Almighty God, would submit the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The efforts put forth by the negro ministers of the state of South Carolina have thoroughly aroused our people to legitimate acts of self-defense, and through the employment of the best legal talent as suggested in the address of the ministers' union, which assembled in Columbia in February last, seconded by earnest efforts of our congressmen, the case against the registration laws of the state of South Carolina has been prosecuted, and a decision against said laws in the United States court has been secured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our gratitude to God for the decision of the United States court such a far-reaching decision as that pronounced by Judge Nathan Goff, in which said laws are declared unconstitutional; that we recognize the hand of God in the decision, and that we are inspired with work, coupled with faith in Him, whose power can overcome injustice and oppression in this fight for right and justice; that in Him we repose our confidence. "Resolved, That we encourage our people to continue to contribute liberally to the funds that are necessary to meet and repel the attacks which are constantly being made upon our rights and privileges, realizing as we do that verbal protests are ineffectual in securing these rights, while money employed in bringing our case before the higher tribunals is potent.

Resolved, That our future action will be determined by the future development and that we hold ourselves in readiness to concentrate our efforts in the direction which, in our judgment, as citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, we deem to be the most effective and the fullest exercise of citizens' rights; that we encourage our people to put themselves in position to secure information which shall qualify them for the exercise of their rights as true citizens, to educate their children, to secure property, especially homes of their own; to seek to live peaceably as law-abiding and order-loving citizens."

NOT STRICT ENOUGH.

Dr. Price Says Florida Does Not Want Federal Control.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 22.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer, arrived in the city this morning from Key West and Tampa. Dr. Porter thinks there is no chance of the passage of any bill by the Florida legislature to abolish the state board of health and place the supervising of all quarantine matters in the state under federal control. The action of the federal government in ordering the release of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel from national quarantine, shows that then the federal board would not be as strict in such matters as the state board of health.

It is reported that the Spanish man-of-war had never been disinfected and fumigated since having several cases of yellow fever on board. It was until she was fumigated at the Mullet Key quarantine station. Dr. Porter says that this is not the first time the state quarantine agents have detained a war vessel, for three admirals of the United States navy have been detained at different times. There is no more danger this year, in Dr. Porter's opinion, of yellow fever being introduced into the state from Cuba than any season heretofore. The same precautions are taken and the quarantine is rigidly enforced. According to the reports of the agent of the state board of health stationed in Havana there are at present few cases of yellow fever in that city, but there were at the same time last year.

Dr. Porter says that as soon as the Spanish government begins massing troops in the seaport towns an epidemic may be looked for.

SENT THE VESSELS BACK.

A Hitch Between the Federal and Mississippi Quarantine Department.

Washington, May 22.—The state authorities here are paying but little attention to the order of the treasury department regarding the proper quarantining of vessels arriving from yellow fever infected ports. A few days ago the schooner Eleanor and H. A. Gaskin arrived at Scranton, Miss., from Cuban ports. The vessels had been detained for five days at the state quarantine station, but the marine hospital officer at Scranton did not consider that the ships had complied with the recent regulations issued by the treasury department and recommended that they be sent back to the United States quarantine station at Ship Island, Mississippi, thirty miles from Scranton. The owners considered the order irksome and appealed to Washington. After considering the matter the collector of customs at Scranton was directed to permit the vessels to enter, provided the marine hospital officers considered it advisable. They recommended it and the vessels will enter. It is stated that the quarantine officers receive fees for their services, hence they are inclined to induce vessels to ignore the United States regulations. Dr. Wyman contends that the state officials have not the facilities for properly disinfecting vessels from yellow fever districts and the only safe way to keep yellow fever out of the southern states is to strictly enforce national quarantine.

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN.

Commencement Exercises at North Carolina Industrial College.

Greensboro, N. C., May 22.—(Special.)—This city was gaily decorated today in the white and gold colors of the Normal and Industrial school, this being the third day of the annual commencement. The exercises were opened by the reading of the declaration of independence by Dr. H. Boyd, of Charlotte. Hon. B. R. Lacey, labor statistician, introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who made an address on "Avenues of self-support and usefulness open to women." He handled the subject in a most entertaining manner. He was listened to with flattering attention. The exercises were interspersed with patriotic airs. Governor Elias Carr spoke briefly to the young ladies. The symposium was tastefully decorated in the normal colors and in spruce pine and daisies.

The Reward Got Him.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 22.—(Special.)—Will Williams, a negro wanted for murder in Henry county, Alabama, for whom a reward of \$500 was offered, was arrested at Carrabelle today. He will be sent to Alabama, agreeing to go without requisition papers.

Von Suppe Dead.

Vienna, May 22.—Franz von Suppe, composer died at home, near this city, yesterday, seventy-five years of age.

CUBANS DOUBT IT.

They Do Not Believe That Marti and Gomez Are Dead.

DECLARE IT IS A CAMPOS FAKE.

He Started the Story That General Maceo Was Killed.

BUT MACEO TURNED UP LATER

Newspaper Correspondents Are Prohibited from Having Any Communication With the Insurgents.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 22.—A special to The Times-Union from Tampa, Fla., says: "An official telegram was received by the Spanish consul this afternoon saying: 'The news of Marti's death is confirmed.'"

"The leaders of the Cuban revolutionary movement here state they do not believe the report that Marti has been killed. They say several times news has been sent out by Spanish authorities that Cuban leaders were killed and afterwards these same leaders would turn up all right. Colonel Figueroa, the acknowledged leader of the revolutionary movement in this city, said late tonight:

"We have received no information further than what the papers publish and what it said the telegram to the Spanish consul here stated we are not prepared to accept as true. In the first place, it is not likely that Marti would engage in a battle, as his position before the country is that of a diplomat and not a general. In the second place, the Cubans esteem the value of his services too highly to allow him to expose himself to the enemy in this way. In the third place, Spanish reports have had Maceo and Gomez both killed and yet they are alive. Yet Marti's death is not impossible, but it is improbable."

"Rivero, editor of Cuba, said: 'It is not true, judging from what we know of the situation. Marti is not likely to expose himself in battle. The people would not let him, besides the Spaniards have had our courageous leaders killed several times,' and the reports turned out to be untrue."

Confirmed by Passengers.

A cablegram from Key West, Fla., states that passengers by the steamship Mascotte tonight from Havana confirm the report of Marti's death. They state that the battle occurred on the 20th, between Belia and Dos Rios. The insurgents numbered 700 and were commanded by Gomez, Marti, Maceo and Borrero. They were defeated by Colonel Sandoval after a hotly contested fight, lasting one hour and a half, resulting in the killing of Marti, whose body has been identified. The insurgents made a brave effort to recover the body, but were driven off by the troops. All of Marti's private correspondence was found upon his body. Besides the killing of Marti, several other leaders are reported killed whose names are unknown. It is rumored that Gomez was captured. It is rumored that Gomez was captured. According to late advices Gomez was going toward Melones and Rompe. The insurgents also lost fourteen privates killed and many wounded. The Spanish lost five killed and seven wounded. It is stated in La Lucha of the 21st instant that neither Gomez nor Marti is on the island.

Campos has issued strict orders against newspaper reporters having communication with insurgents under severe penalties.

The Government Report of the Battle.

Havana, May 22.—The government has issued a report of the fight which occurred between the Spanish troops and the insurgents on the bank of the river Contramaestre on Monday, which says:

"A band of insurgents numbering 700, led by Jose Marti, Gomez, Maceo and Borrero, were met by a force of government troops between Palmas and Remanganaguas and pursued to Dos Rias y Bijas, where a battle was fought. The insurgents were driven from their position, losing fifteen dead and many wounded and prisoners. The insurgents strenuously endeavored to prevent the capture of the dead body of their leader, Marti. The government loss was five killed and seven wounded. The insurgents declare that Maximino Gomez was either killed or wounded in the fight, but Cubans here doubt the statement, saying that Gomez and Marti were a hundred miles west of Dos Rias y Bijas, which is in Matanzas.

Report of Marti's Death Confirmed.

Madrid, May 22.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imperial confirms the report of the death of the rebel leader, Jose Marti, who has been mentioned as "president of the imaginary republic of Cuba."

General Martinez Campos has signed an order for the establishment of fifty-six elementary schools.

ANOTHER ITALIAN MUDDLE.

Baron Fava Complains to the Department of State.

Washington, May 22.—Yesterday the department of state, at the instance of Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, telegraphed the governor of Virginia that 125 Italians who had contracted in New York to work for the Southwestern Virginia Improvement Company as stone cutters, it was represented, were being ill-treated, detained and delayed by force at Pocahontas; that the company was endeavoring to force them to work in the coal mines in the place of striking miners, contrary to their contract; and that the department requested the governor to institute a prompt investigation and give due protection in case of need.

This morning the department received a telegram from Governor O'Ferrall saying that he had communicated with the commandant of Virginia troops at Pocahontas and had been informed by him that rations were issued daily to Italians and that there was no suffering or destitution. The governor also said that 124 were at work and 106, not desiring to work, were put upon the cars and returned to New York, adding that he was sure these men were not being sent simply as a precautionary measure. These facts were promptly communicated to Baron Fava.

Diplomatic Relations Resumed.

London, May 22.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Globe says: Diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed. Mr. Hayashi, vice secretary of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Peking. Bokuyeko has been appointed acting premier of Corea.

At the Queen's Dining Room.

London, May 22.—Miss Herbert, daughter of the United States secretary of the navy, was presented at today's drawing room. Miss Herbert wore plain satin and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her drapery was ivory satin petticoat, embroidered with silver butternuts. She wore court train of pale blue silk velvet, hanging from her

shoulders and having a deep border point of blue. Her ornaments were a solitaire necklace and pendant and her hair ornaments were all diamond.

CUT HER BODY IN FIVE PIECES.

A Little Girl's Awful Death in New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 22.—A horrible accident occurred this afternoon on the Annunciation street trolley line. A little girl named Mehabella Ebinger, eleven years old, was run down by one of the cars and her body cut into five pieces. She had gone home from school near by to lunch, and was sent to a grocery store. On her way back from the store, to avoid a wagon which was coming, she stepped on the car track and did not notice the approach of the car from the opposite direction. The motorman rang his bell, but the poor little girl was slightly deaf and had her whole attention on the wagon which she was avoiding.

Quicker than it takes to write it, the car was on her and the next moment she was dead. When the mangled remains were picked up the little hand was found cut off still grasping the handle of the bucket she was carrying. She was a sister of Andy Bowen, the pugilist, who was killed some time ago in the last fight which took place in New Orleans.

THE G. A. R. WILL NOT ATTEND.

General Lawler Says They Will Not Be Present at the Ceremonies.

Green Bay, Wis., May 22.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler, of the Grand Army of the Republic, said last night: "I can safely say that there will be no Grand Army posts at the dedication of the confederate monument in Chicago Memorial Day. I have not cared to rush into print on this matter but I am on the side of the Grand Army on this question, and although there is no objection on my part to the confederate soldiers erecting such a monument, I can tell you now that no Grand Army of the Republic posts will participate in the dedication ceremonies."

MAT RANSOM VERY SICK.

Had to Leave the City of Mexico on Account of the High Altitude.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—A special to The Chronicle from Monterey, Mexico, says that Hon. Matt W. Ransom, United States minister to Mexico, arrived there two weeks ago, in very poor health, and has been taking treatment at the hot springs. He has improved very much but is still weak and will not return to his post in the City of Mexico for several days. The high altitude of the City of Mexico did not agree with him.

IN HER NIGHT CLOTHES.

A Young Wife Escapes from a Hute of a Husband.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 22.—D. McKinley MacArthur, a young Englishman, was sent to jail today for assault and battery on his young wife, MacArthur came here from Brooklyn recently and established a monthly periodical called The Florida Magazine. He seemed to have plenty of money and was quite popular until stories that he treated his young wife inhumanly got abroad. Last night Mrs. MacArthur ran out in her night clothes screaming that her husband was trying to kill her. Neighbors took her in and today had her husband arrested. Testimony in court showed that MacArthur had treated his wife with shocking cruelty. Mrs. MacArthur testified that her husband beat her several times and knocked her on the head. She also said that it was a frequent occurrence for him to come to the city and before leaving lock up all the food in the house and be gone all day, leaving her without anything to eat. Mrs. MacArthur is small in stature and very slender. She was very much distressed during the time she was giving her testimony, at times bursting into tears. She is only nineteen years of age and was formerly Miss Louise Hunt, her family residing at 281 Pacific street, New York. MacArthur, it is said, receives a handsome allowance from wealthy relatives in England. It is believed he is demoted.

ROMANCE IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

Two Young Couples Elope and Get a Hasty Marriage.

Tifton, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Saturday evening J. W. Phelps and Miss Judie Fletcher, of Irwin county, went hurriedly into town and were married sitting in their buggy, by Judge Hawkins Goodman. Shortly afterwards the Fletcher boys arrived with shotgun and Winchester. On being told that they were too late they returned home.

Last night another couple, having heard of Judge Goodman's facility for tying the knot expeditiously, arrived from Adel on the 12:30 o'clock train and before they were before Judge Goodman had married them. The groom was a Mr. Griffith, twenty years old, while the bride was fifteen.

A BOY CATCHES A BODY.

It Is Supposed to Be That of Dr. John Moore.

Bristol, Tenn., May 22.—(Special.)—Some days ago Dr. John Moore, of Athens, Va., in state and out of her, mysteriously disappeared. He was en route home from Wytheville, on the Norfolk and Western train. Just before it reached his home he leaped off and had not been seen since. He thought he was caught by a little boy who was fishing in the Holston river. The mystery cannot be solved.

The LaGascoigne Arrives.

New York, May 22.—The overdue French steamer La Gascoigne arrived today. She met with exactly the same accident that caused her a ten-day detention in mid-ocean last February. On Thursday, the fifth day out from Havre, the piston head of the intermediate cylinder broke, and the intermediate cylinder had been disconnected, the other two connected and the steamer proceeded under half power at about eight knots an hour, hence the three day and a half delay in arriving.

The Woman's Auxiliary Commission.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 22.—The senate passed a resolution this afternoon authorizing the governor to appoint in addition to the members of the Cotton States and International exposition commission, twenty ladies to be known as the woman's auxiliary commission.

An Adjutant General Appointed.

Nashville, Tenn., May 22.—(Special.)—General Turner today appointed Charles Sykes, of Nashville, to be adjutant general. The position has been vacant since General Fite's resignation two months ago.

Capital Punishment Restored.

Lansing, Mich., May 22.—(Special.)—The last night, by a vote of 18 to 12, passed the bill to restore capital punishment in certain cases in this state.

Oscar Wilde's Second Trial.

London, May 22.—The second trial of Oscar Wilde for unnatural practice began in the central criminal court in Old Bailey this morning.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily, per year, \$5.00
 The Sunday (30 to 35 pages), \$2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$7.00
 The Weekly, per year, \$1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
 Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
 WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street.
 SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Whittier.
 PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemple, corner Lancaster Ave. and Baring St.
 SEATTLE, WASH.—Puget Sound News Co.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1895.

Wiping Out Sectionalism.

It is impossible to read the accounts in our news columns of the great confederate reunion at Houston without feeling that in this year of grace the last vestige of sectionalism and the last of the old war issues are about to be wiped out forever.

The streets of Houston today are bright with the blended colors of the union and the confederacy. Arm in arm, the veterans who wore the blue and the gray may be met at every turn, and the soldiers of the regular army are participating in the parades of the confederate veterans. The enthusiasm evoked by the presence of the daughters of Lee and Davis and the great generals of the confederacy pervades the air and the warm-hearted southerners are cheering General Schofield, the commander of the federal army and the other distinguished union veterans who have joined him in this graceful recognition of the valor and the patriotism of the southern soldiers.

This reunion is an event of national importance, and it is the keynote to our future history and politics. It is not a glorification of either side; it is simply the mutual recognition by representative northerners and southerners, union soldiers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and confederate veterans of the loyalty, bravery and patriotism of both sides. Above this scene floats the banner of the republic and there is not a spectator who would not shed his heart's blood in its defense.

Next week a somewhat similar event will occur in Chicago, when a state monument to the confederate dead of Camp Douglas will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies. There, as in Houston, the ex-confederates and ex-federals will fraternize and march in the same procession. The regular army and the Grand Army of the Republic will participate, and the prominent confederates who will attend from all parts of the south will be cordially greeted by the most distinguished surviving generals of the union army.

Now it will be impossible for extremists, north or south, to minimize the significance of these gatherings. They are in the nature of a spontaneous uprising of the American people against the perpetuation of the old passions and prejudices which in the past came so near wrecking our republic. Hereafter the press and the politicians will fight shy of the old sectional and war issues, for they are now put upon notice that the people are tired of them. The north and south have come to a better understanding, and their sons stand shoulder to shoulder under one flag, working for one country and one destiny. When the followers of Grant and Lee unite in the exercises at Houston and Chicago there is no longer any room in this country for the narrow sectionalists who would keep up the bitter strife of a generation ago. Grant's appeal, "let us have peace," has at last been realized.

Why Not Lock Them Up?

The president of a St. Louis bank has issued an order forbidding his clerks from attending horse races under penalty of dismissal.

He says that he does not want his employees to be led into temptation, and he is afraid that if they go to races they will bet, lose their own money, and finally use their employer's funds in the hope of recovering their losses.

The St. Louis banker does not go far enough. He should look up his employees and keep them under guard all the time. If they are allowed their liberty they will be subject to many temptations. Suppose they go into society, fall in love, become politically ambitious or pick up some fad which costs money? These things have caused men to fall and bank clerks should be kept away from them.

The only safe way of dealing with clerks who handle money is to keep them securely confined, and it might be a good idea to shave their heads and force them to wear a peculiar garb which would make it easy to designate them if they should escape. It is utter nonsense to bar them out from the races and leave every other temptation open to them.

But the clerks might refuse to submit to such restrictions. This is possible but not probable. Clerks who are willing to submit to the prohibition in regard to horse races would submit to anything. If they will yield one point they will yield another. If they will at the command of their employers give a pledge never to go to a race, they will promise never to call on a girl, marry, take a glass of wine, or do anything

else that will tempt them to increase their expenditures. But we very seriously doubt the willingness of the St. Louis banker's clerks to yield to his first demand. Would it not be better for him to employ men of known character at good wages?

A Muddled Contemporary.

An evening contemporary quotes from our issue of the 21st this paragraph from an editorial:

The great moving power of the single gold standard in the world today is the English government. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000.

After pounding into its readers the amazing fact that The Constitution for the one-millionth time has admitted that England is the creditor nation of the world at large, our contemporary clips the following from another editorial in our issue of the 21st:

If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country, why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?

Our contemporary saw something so inconsistent in these two paragraphs that it commented on them in a leading editorial, and revamped them in parallel columns and then rebashed them in a squib.

The statements made in The Constitution's two editorials of the same date will stand. They state two well-known facts in very plain English, viz, that England is the "great creditor nation of the world," but that "we export to her four times the amount in value of our imports from that country." After making this last statement we ask the very natural question: "Why should we adopt the policy of a debtor nation almost hopelessly involved?" This can mean but one thing, and that is that ours is not "a debtor nation hopelessly involved," and therefore it is not compelled to act like a debtor nation and submit to the financial domination of England.

We have always harped upon the fact that England is the "great creditor nation of the world," and we have maintained at the same time that England buys more of our products than we do of hers, and that it would be folly for us to act in our dealings with her as though we were "a debtor nation almost hopelessly involved," when we are in point of fact independent of England. This is the gist of our contention plainly stated, and our muddled contemporary may print it in big type, for it is a good thing to keep before the public, and we expect to make it prominent.

Yes, gentlemen, we repeat that "England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000." Yet while this is true, we must again ask the question:

If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country, why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?

In other words, why should we act like a debtor country? If our contemporary does not see the point, then it is "hopelessly involved" in a mighty muddle which we do not propose to straighten out. Our original statements were too plain to be misunderstood, but when primer English is called for we can furnish it. Our aim is to please.

The Two Carlises.

There was once a Carlisle of the masses, and there is now a Carlisle of the classes. The former represented the people, sympathized with them and advocated their interests; the latter is on the side of the privileged few, and when he speaks he voices the sentiments of the monopolists and money kings.

Commenting on Mr. Carlisle's Memphis speech, The New Orleans Times-Democrat appeals from Philip Drunk to Philip sober. It appeals "from Carlisle, the spokesman of Mr. Cleveland, to Carlisle, the representative of the people." Our contemporary then quotes a few telling extracts from Mr. Carlisle's strong silver speech when the Bland-Allison act was pending, a speech which has been recently reproduced in our columns. The Times-Democrat says:

It is unnecessary, however, to point out the secretary's many mistakes and false arguments. He himself did not think the same way only a short time ago, and his changed sentiment seems to have come from Mr. Cleveland made him his secretary. When the Bland-Allison bill came up in congress, Mr. Carlisle, then member of congress from Kentucky, voted for free coinage. He explained afterwards that he voted for it against his own judgment, and preferred the silver purchase clause of the senate amendment, but objected to the bill, not because he feared that too much silver would be coined under it, but because he feared that the secretary of the treasury, under the influence of the gold interests (which seem to always exert a powerful influence over the treasury department) would limit the purchase of silver to the minimum specified.

He spoke then for the people, "the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes," he speaks now for "the holders of idle capital." He wanted then to get the silver into circulation at once "to afford the full measure of relief," "to reverse the grinding process that had been going on for the last few years." He then wanted silver because it would improve "the value of commodities, including labor, invets investments, infuse life into the dead industries of the country and quicken the pulsations of trade in all its departments." When Mr. Carlisle represented the people he spoke like the people.

This sharp comment is more than justified by the facts of the case. In the speech referred to Mr. Carlisle thus spoke of the demonetization of silver:

According to my views of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more acutely at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.

I am in favor of every practicable and

constitutional measure that will have a tendency to retard or retard the perpetration of this great crime, and I am also in favor of every practicable and constitutional measure that will aid in devising a just permanent ratio of values between the two metals, so that they may circulate side by side and not alternately drive each other into exile from one country to another. Silver is now appreciating in the market, and its demonetization and restoration to the coinage by this country will undoubtedly accelerate its appreciation in the future.

The millions of producers and wage earners who have seen the steady shrinkage of values and the distress caused by the operation of the single gold standard will say that Mr. Carlisle was a true prophet when he made that speech. Naturally, his Memphis address will be greatly weakened and injured by his eloquent and sound argument for silver which still remains unmaneuvered and cannot possibly be answered by himself. After once vindicating the truth, it cannot through the same witness be proved to be a falsehood.

Flowers for Chicago.

Through the courtesy of the Western and Atlantic railroad a car of flowers will be sent from Atlanta to Chicago with which to decorate the confederate monument to be unveiled at Camp Douglas on the 30th of May. Major J. L. McCollum, the superintendent of the road, a gallant confederate veteran, will give his personal attention to the prompt forwarding of the flowers and has generously arranged to store them in a refrigerator car so that they will land in Chicago as fresh as when they left Atlanta.

The city of Savannah will also contribute a car of flowers, which will be forwarded to arrive here in time to leave with the Atlanta car over the Western and Atlantic railroad on the night of the 25th instant.

We hope that the car which leaves Atlanta will be filled, and we urge the people of the city to be generous in their donations of flowers for this worthy purpose. Major McCollum makes the announcement that the car will leave Atlanta on the evening of the 25th instant and that he will gladly receive and acknowledge all flowers sent to his office by 4 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

We would like to announce on Sunday morning that so many flowers had been sent that they could not all be crowded in one car, and in this case we would insist that the remainder be used as a floral tribute for the gallant railroad man who has thrown his heart in this good work.

Another Monetary Crime.

A correspondent of The New York World writes as follows:

A western paper boasts that congress, we full knowledge that the change of ratio from 15 to 1 to 15.38 to 1 would prevent the free coinage of silver and drive silver out of circulation, made that change in 1834, the house passing the bill by a vote of 15 to 36 and the senate by a vote of 25 to 7. Benton, Calhoun, Webster, Ewing, Frelinghuysen and Silas Wright were among those who voted for it and Andrew Jackson approved the bill. The question is then asked: Why don't the silver men denounce the "crime" of 1834 as well as the "crime" of 1873? Perhaps the answer is to be found in the fact that congress on both occasions thought it was cheapening the payment of debts. The act of 1873 stopped the coinage of a dollar worth 3 cents more than a gold dollar. The act of 1834 simply provided that nine-gold eagles should be recoined into ten gold eagles, and the supreme court compelled creditors to take the new eagles.

It will be noted by thoughtful readers that in 1834 the act of congress did not change our unit, the silver dollar. A change was made in the weight of our gold pieces, and this promptly checked the exportation of gold to foreign countries. The experiment worked satisfactorily then and it has been suggested that it would be wise to repeat it now.

The act of 1834 did not drive silver out of circulation. Its only effect was to prevent our specie from drifting to Europe. This shows that our government can regulate the value of its coins and establish its own currency independently of the action of England or all the European powers.

What After the Income Tax?

The decision of the supreme court knocking out the income tax and depriving the government of about \$15,000,000 in revenue which had been counted upon as a certainty even after the enactment of the measure by the first decision, has put the newspapers to talking as to the policy that must be adopted to supply an adequate income to meet the constantly increasing expenses of the government. The Chicago Times-Herald publishes several columns of interviews from leading citizens, including many of the most prominent business men of that city, on the subject. Some declare that it will be absolutely necessary for the government to levy an additional tax on whisky, beer, tobacco and cigars, and others that we must return to the old revenue system which required a stamp tax on all notes, checks and other such commercial papers. Still others declare that the government must issue more bonds, and quite a number are of the opinion that the decision that the law is unconstitutional will force the government to derive its revenues from import duties, and argue that for this reason the policy of protection has come to stay. Mr. Frank H. Cooper, of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., the great dry goods merchants of Chicago, says:

The government must have more revenue and I cannot see that a tax on such luxuries could be a hardship upon the masses. European governments derive an immense income from liquors and tobacco. It is a great pity that the income tax law could not have stood as it was originally passed, for the burdens of taxation should be so apportioned that they will fall in the ratio of the wealth of the person taxed. I feel that the millionaires of the country are not paying their share.

A great many people will be inclined to accept the views of Mr. Cooper and to regret that the law as originally passed was not approved. Under the law as passed by congress incomes of more than \$4,000 were subject to a tax of 2 per cent and there was no discrimination between the coupon-clipping bondholders and those who derive their in-

comes from productive investments. The first decision of the court, however, exempted bondholders and those whose incomes were derived from rents. This being true, the last decision of the court annulling the whole measure was not received with regret.

A New York bank president in commenting on the decision says that "the small loss which the government will suffer can be made up from some other source." And the president of another bank of the same city says "the effect of the decision will be felt far beyond the boundaries of our country."

Both of these statements are correct, for "the small loss which the government will suffer" by the decision will be made up by increasing the burden of the taxpayers, while those who are already exempted, and to reach whom the law was passed, will continue to enjoy immunity from bearing their just part of the burden, and strange to say those who are thus exempted are the very ones who are most able to pay.

As to the effect of the decision being felt "far beyond the boundaries of our country," it is eminently correct. The income of immense possessions, which are owned by people who live abroad are exempted, and yet their property is protected by the revenues derived from the taxation of those who are within the reach of the government's power to tax. One of the persons interviewed by The Times-Herald calls attention to the fact that the state of Illinois was put to the expense of \$300,000 last year in protecting property in that city during the Chicago strikes, but the income of this property is exempt from taxation, and the mass of the people are compelled to pay the tax for the protection of the property which yields it.

Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, in his dissenting opinion, declared that the decision of the court practically destroyed the power of the government to reach incomes, taking from congress its rightful power to fix the rate of taxation, but substituting therefor a rule incapable of application without imposing the most monstrous inequality on the citizens of a common country. He declares that the decision reverses the common rule of taxation, while exempting those who were best able to pay and forcing the burden on those who were least able to pay. He believes the decision to be the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of congress, and he regards it as a public calamity.

Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, predicted that the decision would provoke a contest such as the country should have been spared, and he says that "the result is one deeply to be deplored, for it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disaster to the country. The practical, if not the direct, effect of the decision today is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization and to invest them with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the larger part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the domination of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

It remains to be seen what policy must be adopted to cover the annual difference between the government's income and its expenditures.

It is practically certain that something must be done, and that if the existing system continues the government will be forced either to the necessity of making a radical reduction in its expenditures or of running hopelessly in debt to meet them.

It is earnestly to be hoped that whatever is done and whatever system is adopted there will be no class discrimination and that such taxes as must be paid will be levied without discrimination. It is time to require the bondholders and foreign property owners who are growing rich by their investments in this country to pay their just proportion to the expense of government and the people will not be satisfied with any system that guarantees them exemption.

Free Silver in Memphis.

The Nashville American denies in a pointed way the statement of The Chattanooga Times that the commercial bodies of Memphis are solidly in favor of the single gold standard.

The American points to the organization of the Central Bimetallic League in Memphis and says:

This league was organized because the silver men were shut out of the conference which some of them had helped to get under the written assurance that it would be open to persons holding any views on finance they chose. Who were the organizers of this movement? The meeting was called to order by Hon. John B. Godwin, a banker and merchant. The president selected was Colonel W. N. Brown, a prominent and public-spirited cotton man. The first vice president was Mr. Tom Gale, one of the wealthiest merchants and best citizens of Memphis. The second vice president was Mr. T. H. Jackson, attorney; the third, Colonel J. T. Riggs, president of the Collierville bank; the fourth, Dr. E. A. Ellett; the fifth, Mr. W. T. Chapman, a cotton factor; the sixth, Judge J. S. Galloway, of the probate and second circuit courts; the seventh, J. A. Weir, merchant; the eighth, W. L. Cole, of the Cole Manufacturing Company; the ninth, W. W. Ashe, the president of the Grocers' Association; the tenth, Hon. Henry J. Lynn, of the American Building and Loan Association. Among the merchants and cotton men on the committee of arrangements were such well-known citizens as W. J. Chase, Alf Hayden, John F. McCullum, L. S. Lake and George Haxinger, and among those who acted with the meeting were ex-President D. P. Hadden and ex-Attorney General George B. Peter.

Our contemporary goes on to say that many other prominent citizens of Memphis are bimetallicists, and brands the statement of The Times as recklessly untrue. It is needless to say that The American is a better authority in regard to public sentiment in Tennessee than The Chattanooga paper, which is notoriously out of joint with everything democratic.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

An entirely new counterfeit \$20 treasury note, set of July 14, 1890, department serial 1890, clock letter A, plate No. 6, portrait of Marshall, W. B. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, N. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States, small, carmine-scalloped seal, has made its appearance in New

York city. This counterfeit is of pen-and-ink process, well executed and exceedingly dangerous. The words "U. S. of America, twenty dollars," which appear six times in the border of the face of the genuine, are wholly omitted from the counterfeit.

The Albany, N. Y., Journal is opposed to profanity, but it applauds Robert Lincoln for saying: "Damn a murmur!"

Colonel Cockerill writes to The Herald that Japan will receive her indemnity from China in silver. He says that Japan is not able to adopt the gold standard if she desired it.

Northern settlers in Moore county, N. C., are making a success out of pine apples grown in the open air. They say that they can raise in North Carolina every kind of fruit that grows in California.

Investigation has resulted in showing that California is being flooded with cheap Japanese labor, every steamer from the orient, Honolulu and Victoria, bringing them in large numbers, in violation of the United States contract laws. Within the past year about 10,000 Japanese have found employment on farms and in vineyards, and while farm hands are idle by the thousand, Japan is on top now, and Japs are made heroes of, and petted. Chinamen have been despised and assaulted in California. They naturally want to be Japs, and keep on with cheap labor.

FREE SILVER.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, Rep. Conventions have been held in forty-two counties, which have selected 616 delegates to the state convention. Of this number 575 are instructed for free silver, while forty-one are uninstructed and are counted against free coinage. The total number of delegates will be 1,076. The silverites will therefore have a majority, even if the remaining counties send no money delegations. Twenty counties will hold conventions this week and they will all send free silver delegations to Springfield.

Every county in the state, with the exception of Lee, DeKalb, St. Clair and DuPage, have held or will hold regularly called delegate conventions. In the four counties named the democratic central committee refused to call conventions. In Lee and DeKalb counties the silver democrats have, however, called mass meetings and will send silver delegations to Springfield, notwithstanding the refusal of the central committee to call county conventions. In Lee county the mass meeting will be held May 26th and in DeKalb county, May 27th. Similar mass meetings to select delegates will, it is said, also be called in St. Clair and DuPage counties. In this manner the silver leaders expect to have every county in the state represented at the state convention.

Adam county, which sends twenty-two delegates, has selected eleven free silver and eleven sound money men. In two or three other counties there was a similar division in the interests of harmony, but the silver leaders claim that more than 1,000 of the delegates will be found in line for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the action of any other nation.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep.

The chief argument, apparently, with Mr. Morton is that the silver dollar already coined are not in actual circulation. Why pile up a lot more when the present supply is tons and tons in excess of the demand?

If this argument proves anything it proves that the coinage of gold also should cease, for that, too, is mostly piled up in vaults. Very little actual gold is in circulation. One may go months and not see a gold coin. The banks get very few pieces to use when they do get them away, paying out over the counter, and specially called for, or when bills of the desired denomination run short. No bank would think of giving out gold pieces in the ordinary course of business without apologizing for it. And in large transactions calling for gold the actual coin is rarely used. Gold certificates are used instead. The truth is that the people prefer handling paper money, including gold and silver certificates, to handling coin itself.

Senator Allison: It is true that we want "sound" currency, but politicians are likely to use that term as a synonym for the pet kinds of currency, to the exclusion of others. Gold and silver for centuries have been the money of the nations. What we want now is a true common denominator of values. I believe gold is not that, and when we changed the laws of our mint and established gold as the standard of values it was a mistake. I want to see both metals coined without unfair discrimination.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, rep.: We note no sign anywhere in the speech of recognition of the efforts that are making in Germany, England and France for a larger use of silver. The growing sentiment abroad, caused by a clear view of the needs of European commerce, is not referred to.

St. Louis Republic, dem.: But, in one form or the other, free coinage of silver is the demand of the democracy. The worst mistake the Cleveland administration has made has lain in its reluctance to concede anything to the democratic feeling in favor of silver. Mr. Carlisle is repeating the mistake.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.: Mr. Carlisle shows that he is very much disturbed by his own record as a senator and congressman. He was a jealous champion of free silver coinage in those days. As late as June, 1890, he voted for a bill restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. With him in that vote were twenty-eight other democratic senators. That vote was in accordance with the speech he made in the house while the remonetization bill of February, 1878, was pending in that body, and with every speech and vote of his during all his career in the house and senate.

FROM THE FIELDS.

The Middle Georgia Progress presents the following question to its farmers: "A clock county farmer bought a large lot of empty flour barrels in Sandersville last Saturday in which to ship his Irish potatoes to the northern markets. He planted a car load of seed potatoes, and if he realizes the same profit that he did last year, he will make money on his investment, about \$100 per acre."

Calhoun Times: Wheat is looking well now. Much of it is already in head and the outlook for a full crop is good.

Washington Chronicle: Mr. William R. Callaway says there was such a fine stand in cotton that the damage from the recent cold did not amount to anything.

GEORGIA COMMENTS ON CARLISLE

Augusta Evening Herald: Secretary Carlisle pleads for argument on the money question, as if there had been no reasoning on the free coinage side. The honorable secretary should not forget that Senators Jones of Nevada; Teller of Colorado; Daniel of Virginia; Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and many other eminent bimetallicists, have presented arguments, without personalities, which are still unrefuted. In the opinion of many intelligent men.

Macon Evening Herald: Now Secretary Carlisle says that the free coinage of silver would bring about general bankruptcy. The silver men say that the denial of the right to silver has already brought about this condition. It looks to a man up a tree that somebody is telling a story or that somebody is "between the devil and the deep sea."

Thomson Sun: Carlisle denies that he has ever been in favor of the free coinage of silver. He will be deny that he has ever favored the "unlimited coinage" of the same, which is better? A renegade is always a sneak.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

Waiting.

I am waiting, simply waiting,
 For the night to pass away;
 Looking, full of trusting,
 For the rosy smile of day—
 And though the watch be lonely,
 Drear—full of pain,
 I know love's hand will guide me
 To its nest of joy again!

I am waiting for the sounding
 Of the music, soft, to greet
 My listening ears in rapture,
 With its chiming, tender-sweet;
 For somewhere, floating gently,
 On the calm and peaceful air,
 I know love's voice is calling
 Me to rest from weary care!

I am waiting for the pressing,
 As the lonely night-time slips,
 Of kisses that await me—
 On dear, smiling, eager lips—
 And while the darkness hours
 Slowly flee and die apace,
 They draw me closer, closer,
 To my sweetheart's joyous face!

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

A Truthful Saying.

"Well," muttered the collector, as he sank wearily into a chair and turned to his employer, "there is one old saying that I can vouch for."
 "What is it?"
 "The one that says, 'You never find a man out till you trust him.'"

There's one thing makes me happy,
 As the chilly days go by,
 If the weather still continues,
 Bathing suits won't come so high!

His Reward.

"Have you reaped the fruits of your histrionic talent yet?"
 "Yes," sadly replied the actor, "I brought home quite a lot of cabbage, turnips, and other things from the opera house last night."

Unwilling, However.

"Your editor seems to be very much attached to your people."
 "Yes—sheriff just now levied on the last thing he had on earth."

A Hope.

Hope June will relieve us,
 And not, like May, deceive us,
 For it's mighty hard to hear the blizzard's note—
 And feel the chilly hands,
 From the cold and snowy lands,
 While your "uncle" holds in soak your overcoat!

The Gum Swamp Parson.

A lazy man, relying on his farm for support, is about as good representation of the single standard as any one could wish for.

Outward signs are often deceptive—the fact of a man's pants being worn out at the knee is not proof positive of his prayerfulness.

The axle of generosity can be worn out by turning the wheel too often.

If every man was allowed to estimate his own worth, we would have more millionaires than the country could hold.

The majority of our preachers are compelled to take a vacation, but the devil never takes a day off.

Never Failed To Do That.

"I saw the editor stand up for himself yesterday."
 "Is that so; why I thought he was rather cowardly; where did you see him?"
 "At a free lunch counter."

My Music.

I've heard some pow'ful music—that folks thought mighty sweet,
 I've seen a singin' woman with flowers piled at her feet
 From the crowd that listened closely to her voice so awful fine,
 But the sweetest music of all to me, is the swish of a fishin' line!

You kin set there in the shades of the softly noddin' trees,
 An' ketch the mooker's music as it floats by on the breeze—
 But, my! all these are foolish, when through the bright sunshine
 You snatch yore pole like fury—hear the swishin' of 'the line!

Maybe it was a tarrapin, a-foolin' with your hook,
 An' maybe you'll cuss a spell, when he sinks back in the brook,
 But then the charmin' music that you made will pay you fine—
 Fer there's nothin' makes me happy like the swishin' of 'my line!

—E. N. W.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Macon Evening News: We will state for the benefit of Chick Niles, who seems to have been fearfully gripped since The News made the announcement that a crate of peaches were shipped from Fort Valley a few days ago that peach shipments from that place will begin in earnest in about ten days. The crate

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Americus, Ga., Selected As the Place for Next Year's Meeting.

SCHATZMAN IS GRAND CHANCELLOR.

Savannah Secured Nearly All of the Drill Prizes.

DIVISION NO. 3 WON FIRST PRIZE.

Another Savannah Division Won Third Drill Prize—A Savannah Man Won the Individual.

An election of officers in the morning, a prize drill in the afternoon and exemption work at night made yesterday a busy and an interesting day for the Knights of Pythias.

The election of officers occupied all of yesterday and the changes in the constitution were not taken up. The matter of the next place of meeting, however, was decided in favor of Americus.

There were seven changes made in the officers of the grand lodge. Grand Chan-



GRAND CHANCELLOR SCHATZMAN. He was a Macon Knight and Succeeded Hamilton Douglas.

cellor Hamilton Douglas was succeeded by W. H. Schatzman, of Macon; Grand Vice Chancellor C. W. Underwood, of Rome, was succeeded by C. Henry Cohen, of Augusta; Grand Prelate I. Zacharias, of Bainbridge, was succeeded by C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville; Grand Master at Arms T. S. Jones, of Augusta, was succeeded by Dr. Hugo Robinson, of Albany; Grand Inner Guard J. M. Saunders, of Columbus, was succeeded by T. M. Goodrum, of Newnan, and Supreme Representative A. M. Haywood, of Brunswick, was succeeded by Hamilton Douglas, past grand chancellor.

Grand Master of Exchequer C. A. Cox, of Savannah; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals William T. Leopold, of Savannah, and Supreme Representative T. J. Carling, of Macon, remain in office, the first two by virtue of a resolution and the last named because of an unexpired term, as the supreme representatives are elected for two years, one always holding over.

When the grand lodge adjourned yesterday it was to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock to transact unfinished business. In the afternoon the prize drill occurred and the Savannah sir knights swept the day. The scene was a brilliant one when Colonel R. F. Harman reviewed the sir knights in dress parade, the Fifth Regiment band furnishing the stirring music. The evening was a delightful one. Division No. 3, of Savannah, won the prize of \$200 for the best drilled company. This division was commanded by Captain Juchter. Division No. 6, of Augusta, Captain Hall commanding, secured second prize, and division No. 15, of Savannah, won third prize for the best drilled company. Captain Cann commanded this company.

The prize for the visiting company having the greatest number of men was won by division No. 1, of Savannah, Captain C. A. Cox, commanding.

The first prize for the best drilled sir knight was won by a Savannahian—A. S. Cohen, of division No. 1. The second prize for individual drilling was won by George Barr, of division No. 6, Augusta. The third prize was won by Charles Sankey, of Augusta.

As soon as the drill was over the review was held by Colonel Harman and when the city was reached an election for officers of the uniform rank was held.

Last night the exemplification of the rank of knight was gone through with at the Grand by Atlanta lodge No. 29, which is celebrated all over the United States for its splendid team work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It Was Very Lively on Account of the Many Combinations.

The special order for 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the meeting of the grand lodge was the election of officers. There were a number mentioned in connection with



GRAND VICE CHANCELLOR COHEN. In Augusta he is Better Known as Mr. C. Henry Cohen.

Several offices and lively contests were expected in all of them where any opposition had developed.

Two Atlanta men were in the race for officers. It was understood that Hamilton Douglas, at that time grand chancellor, wanted to be named supreme representative, while the friends of Captain Tip Harrison had announced their determination to make a very vigorous effort to pull him through for the office of grand keeper of records and seals.

The success of both seemed certain night before last, but yesterday morning it became known that the Savannah delegation would support the Macon candidate for grand chancellor and the Atlanta candidate for supreme representative, the Macon delegation supporting the Atlanta candidate for supreme representative and the Savannah candidate for grand keeper of records and seals. This insured the re-

election of William T. Leopold as the Atlanta delegation was not strong enough to elect Captain Harrison.

The friends of Grand Vice Chancellor C. W. Underwood, of Rome, insisted that he should remain in the race, but he refused and withdrew. After his withdrawal he received a complimentary vote of \$8. The election of Mr. Schatzman was thereupon made unanimous.

When the election of the supreme representative for some one to succeed the retiring representative, Mr. Haywood, of Brunswick, Mr. R. W. Hunt, of Augusta, was in the field as a promising candidate. It was evident, however, with all that had gone before that it would be almost impossible to beat Hamilton Douglas, of Atlanta, and Mr. Hunt withdrew, receiving, however, a fine complimentary vote, cast by his many friends.

The candidates for the office of vice grand chancellor were C. Henry Cohen, grand prelate, Mr. Cohen secured the largest number of votes, Atlanta, Macon and Savannah voting for Mr. Cohen.

Then followed an election for grand prelate to succeed Mr. Zacharias. Mr. C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville, was elected to the office of grand prelate. The following the liveliest race of the meeting, that between Captain Tip Harrison, of Atlanta, and the present incumbent, who was re-elected, William T. Newbold, of Savannah. Captain Harrison received 102 votes, while 140 were cast for Mr. Leopold. The other officers elected were grand master at arms, grand inner guard and grand outer guard, making the complete list of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Grand Chancellor—W. H. Schatzman, Macon, Ga.

Grand Vice Chancellor—C. Henry Cohen, Augusta, Ga.

Grand Prelate—C. A. Warren, of Hawkinsville, Ga.

Grand Master of Exchequer—C. A. Cox, Savannah, Ga.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—William T. Leopold, Savannah, Ga.

Grand Master at Arms—Dr. Hugo Robinson, Albany, Ga.

Grand Inner Guard—T. M. Goodrum, Newnan, Ga.

Grand Outer Guard—W. H. Styward, West Point, Ga.

Supreme Representatives—Hamilton Douglas, Atlanta, Ga., and A. M. Haywood, Brunswick, Ga.

AT PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS.

Two Thousand People Watched the Drill of the Sir Knights.

Ponce de Leon Springs was at its prettiest when the several divisions, numbering 500 in all, of the Knights of Pythias marched into the open, grass-carpeted square at Ponce de Leon yesterday afternoon.

The weather had turned slightly cooler and the breeze was just strong enough to give the branches of the shade trees a slight shaking now and then. The pavilion was crowded, the greater portion of those present being ladies.

The Fifth Regiment band, which is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country, headed the sir knights as they marched upon the drill field, preparatory to the exercises of the day. It was a brilliant scene and one of beauty and magnificence. The handsome uniforms of the sir knights and the bright swords that reflected back the sunlight in sparkling spots, combined to add splendor to the occasion.

The first company called out was division No. 3, commanded by Captain John J. Juchter. The judges selected for the drilling were Captain C. D. Beeland, of Macon; Captain W. L. Atkinson, of West Point, and Captain W. G. Epler, of Macon.

There were twenty-five men in division No. 3 and under Captain Juchter the commands were almost perfectly carried out.

Colonel R. F. Harman, Captain Adjutant C. R. Rossignol, Major R. W. Ware, Major H. C. Hall, Major H. C. Beermann, Surgeon Griggs, Assistant Surgeon N. O. Harris, Quartermaster Robert W. Hunt and Commissary William Schatzman.

SOME SPLENDID WORK.

Atlanta Lodge No. 29 Exemplified the Rank of Knight Last Night.

The exercises at the Grand opera house last night were decidedly interesting. The rank of knight was exemplified by the famous team of Atlanta lodge No. 29, of which the chancellor commander is Joseph T. Wiley. He is also past chancellor, and is said to have the handsomest past chancellor's jewel ever presented by a lodge. It was given to him in January and he wore it for the first time during the present convocation.

The team members were all in new uniforms, which were ordered at a cost of \$500. The work was under the direction of Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley and Frank Pearson. An interesting programme was rendered, all those taking part being Knights of Pythias. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Stradella," Flotow, by Wurm's orchestra.

Opening of the lodge—Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley, Vice Chancellor Robert B. Blackburn, Prelate Richard S. Stevens, Master of Work W. E. Algee and Master-at-Arms Frank T. Ridge.

Opening ode.

During this intermission the following selections will be rendered:

Orchestral selection, Wurm's Orchestra.

Division No. 6, of Augusta, commanded by Captain Hall, was next on the field. This company drilled well and was extremely facile in much of the marching orders, though in one or two instances several of the men displayed a hesitation as if they were not thoroughly acquainted with the movement. An unfortunate mishap occurred to this company, one of the officers stumbling and bending his scabbard.

Division No. 15, of Savannah, was the next and last company on the field. This is one of the youngest uniform ranks in the state and the members have only been drilling a short while. They put up a good drill, though one of their officers slipped and fell as in the instance of division 6.

For Awhile There Was Argument.

The next event was the individual prize drill. Nineteen men entered for this. The same judges presided. The drill progressed smoothly until only five men were left. The command was then given for sword inspection, by numbers. Three of the sir knights presented their swords with the flat side toward the judges and the following the command. Two of them held their swords with the edges toward the judges.

The judges signaled for the three with the swords flat side out to withdraw. At this there was an instant commotion among the officers standing near. One of the men was a Savannah man, who afterwards won the prize.

"How can you inspect the edge of a sword?" asked Captain Cox, of Savannah, excitedly.

"Look at the manual book," replied a judge.

The argument pro and con grew in intensity and heat, the judges feeling sure that they were right. Cooler heads prevailed and it was decided that all five men should remain in and take another try for the prize. The result was that A. S. Cohen, of division No. 1, of Savannah, won first prize, \$25; George Barr, of division No. 6, of Augusta, won second prize, \$15, and Charles Sankey, of Augusta, won third prize, \$10.

Other Prizes Announced.

After the individual drill the various divisions were drawn up on the drill ground and the review by Colonel R. F. Harman followed. This was an interesting performance, and is very much like the regular army dress parade.

Before the review was concluded the officers of the divisions were called out and the winners of the prize drill for the best drilled companies were read out.

As stated, division No. 3, Savannah, won first prize, \$200; the Augusta division won second prize, \$100; and division No. 15, of Savannah, won third prize, \$50. The first prize for the largest number in the company

was awarded to division No. 1 of Savannah, which had twenty-eight men in line. This company also won the prize for the company traveling the longest distance with the largest number of men.

The officers and sir knights of the winning company are as follows: Captain, John J. Juchter, Lieutenant George Witte, Lieutenant Benjamin Galls, Guard H. E. Dreesen, and Sentinel Herman Lange; Sir Knights, Henry Toehl, Henry Moller, Claus Gerken, Fred Schwarz, P. W. E. Greeve, C. J. Martini, Harry Lang, J. D. Kuck, Fred Brezler, Henry Behr, Henry Steljes, J. H. Murken, J. F. Fischer, Charles Johnson, Henry Garves, John Stahmer and Louis Steinbach.

ELECTION OF U. R. OFFICERS.

This Was Held Last Night at the Markham House After the Drill.

As soon as the election of officers for the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, was held at the Markham house, it was an adjourned meeting, there having been one yesterday morning at which a very important step was taken.

This step was the election yesterday morning of H. C. Beermann as major of the Third battalion. This means that Atlanta is to have a battalion. It requires three companies to make a battalion, and it is the desire of the local Knights of Pythias that there be a battalion in this city. With this in view they secured the election of a major.

Having elected Major Beermann the meeting adjourned until last night, when the elections were completed. The new officers elected were R. A. Ware, of Macon, promoted to lieutenant colonel; John J. Juchter, captain of Teutonic division 3, Savannah, major of the First battalion; H. C. Hall, Augusta, captain of division No. 6, major of the Second battalion, and Major H. C. Beermann. This makes the complete list of officers for the First Georgia regiment Knights of Pythias as follows:

Colonel R. F. Harman, Captain Adjutant C. R. Rossignol, Major R. W. Ware, Major H. C. Hall, Major H. C. Beermann, Surgeon Griggs, Assistant Surgeon N. O. Harris, Quartermaster Robert W. Hunt and Commissary William Schatzman.

SOME SPLENDID WORK.

Atlanta Lodge No. 29 Exemplified the Rank of Knight Last Night.

The exercises at the Grand opera house last night were decidedly interesting. The rank of knight was exemplified by the famous team of Atlanta lodge No. 29, of which the chancellor commander is Joseph T. Wiley. He is also past chancellor, and is said to have the handsomest past chancellor's jewel ever presented by a lodge. It was given to him in January and he wore it for the first time during the present convocation.

The team members were all in new uniforms, which were ordered at a cost of \$500. The work was under the direction of Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley and Frank Pearson. An interesting programme was rendered, all those taking part being Knights of Pythias. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Stradella," Flotow, by Wurm's orchestra.

Opening of the lodge—Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley, Vice Chancellor Robert B. Blackburn, Prelate Richard S. Stevens, Master of Work W. E. Algee and Master-at-Arms Frank T. Ridge.

Opening ode.

During this intermission the following selections will be rendered:

Orchestral selection, Wurm's Orchestra.

Division No. 6, of Augusta, commanded by Captain Hall, was next on the field. This company drilled well and was extremely facile in much of the marching orders, though in one or two instances several of the men displayed a hesitation as if they were not thoroughly acquainted with the movement. An unfortunate mishap occurred to this company, one of the officers stumbling and bending his scabbard.

Division No. 15, of Savannah, was the next and last company on the field. This is one of the youngest uniform ranks in the state and the members have only been drilling a short while. They put up a good drill, though one of their officers slipped and fell as in the instance of division 6.

For Awhile There Was Argument.

The next event was the individual prize drill. Nineteen men entered for this. The same judges presided. The drill progressed smoothly until only five men were left. The command was then given for sword inspection, by numbers. Three of the sir knights presented their swords with the flat side toward the judges and the following the command. Two of them held their swords with the edges toward the judges.

The judges signaled for the three with the swords flat side out to withdraw. At this there was an instant commotion among the officers standing near. One of the men was a Savannah man, who afterwards won the prize.

"How can you inspect the edge of a sword?" asked Captain Cox, of Savannah, excitedly.

"Look at the manual book," replied a judge.

The argument pro and con grew in intensity and heat, the judges feeling sure that they were right. Cooler heads prevailed and it was decided that all five men should remain in and take another try for the prize. The result was that A. S. Cohen, of division No. 1, of Savannah, won first prize, \$25; George Barr, of division No. 6, of Augusta, won second prize, \$15, and Charles Sankey, of Augusta, won third prize, \$10.

Other Prizes Announced.

After the individual drill the various divisions were drawn up on the drill ground and the review by Colonel R. F. Harman followed. This was an interesting performance, and is very much like the regular army dress parade.

Before the review was concluded the officers of the divisions were called out and the winners of the prize drill for the best drilled companies were read out.

As stated, division No. 3, Savannah, won first prize, \$200; the Augusta division won second prize, \$100; and division No. 15, of Savannah, won third prize, \$50. The first prize for the largest number in the company

was awarded to division No. 1 of Savannah, which had twenty-eight men in line. This company also won the prize for the company traveling the longest distance with the largest number of men.

The officers and sir knights of the winning company are as follows: Captain, John J. Juchter, Lieutenant George Witte, Lieutenant Benjamin Galls, Guard H. E. Dreesen, and Sentinel Herman Lange; Sir Knights, Henry Toehl, Henry Moller, Claus Gerken, Fred Schwarz, P. W. E. Greeve, C. J. Martini, Harry Lang, J. D. Kuck, Fred Brezler, Henry Behr, Henry Steljes, J. H. Murken, J. F. Fischer, Charles Johnson, Henry Garves, John Stahmer and Louis Steinbach.

ELECTION OF U. R. OFFICERS.

This Was Held Last Night at the Markham House After the Drill.

As soon as the election of officers for the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, was held at the Markham house, it was an adjourned meeting, there having been one yesterday morning at which a very important step was taken.

This step was the election yesterday morning of H. C. Beermann as major of the Third battalion. This means that Atlanta is to have a battalion. It requires three companies to make a battalion, and it is the desire of the local Knights of Pythias that there be a battalion in this city. With this in view they secured the election of a major.

Having elected Major Beermann the meeting adjourned until last night, when the elections were completed. The new officers elected were R. A. Ware, of Macon, promoted to lieutenant colonel; John J. Juchter, captain of Teutonic division 3, Savannah, major of the First battalion; H. C. Hall, Augusta, captain of division No. 6, major of the Second battalion, and Major H. C. Beermann. This makes the complete list of officers for the First Georgia regiment Knights of Pythias as follows:

Colonel R. F. Harman, Captain Adjutant C. R. Rossignol, Major R. W. Ware, Major H. C. Hall, Major H. C. Beermann, Surgeon Griggs, Assistant Surgeon N. O. Harris, Quartermaster Robert W. Hunt and Commissary William Schatzman.

SOME SPLENDID WORK.

Atlanta Lodge No. 29 Exemplified the Rank of Knight Last Night.

The exercises at the Grand opera house last night were decidedly interesting. The rank of knight was exemplified by the famous team of Atlanta lodge No. 29, of which the chancellor commander is Joseph T. Wiley. He is also past chancellor, and is said to have the handsomest past chancellor's jewel ever presented by a lodge. It was given to him in January and he wore it for the first time during the present convocation.

The team members were all in new uniforms, which were ordered at a cost of \$500. The work was under the direction of Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley and Frank Pearson. An interesting programme was rendered, all those taking part being Knights of Pythias. The following is the programme:

Overture, "Stradella," Flotow, by Wurm's orchestra.

Opening of the lodge—Chancellor Commander Joseph T. Wiley, Vice Chancellor Robert B. Blackburn, Prelate Richard S. Stevens, Master of Work W. E. Algee and Master-at-Arms Frank T. Ridge.

Opening ode.

MIXED PRONUNCIATION.

Hundreds of English Words Are in a Chaotic Condition.

From The Springfield Republican.

The appearance of the second volume of Funk & Wagnall's Standard dictionary, with the appendices giving the opinions of over fifty authorities from all parts of the English-speaking world in regard to disputed matters of spelling and pronunciation, makes it possible for the first time to see how wide the variations in first time to see how wide the variations in good usage is, and goes far to confound those pharisees who took upon their own usage as the only correct thing, and insultingly brand those who differ from them as their social inferiors. It is not long since a New England woman in an entertaining letter in the "Critic," expressed her profound conviction that to say "tomayto" is a mark of inferior breeding. By others it is regarded as "western," a scarcely less galling insinuation. Yet in the list of the authorities, not a short one preferring this pronunciation we find Arthur M. Wheeler, M. A., professor of history in Yale university; Alfred Ayres, author of an excellent work on orthoepy; Cecil P. P. Bancroft, principal of Phillips academy at Andover; Albert S. Cook, Ph. D., professor of English language and literature in Yale university, and Theodore Hunt, Ph. D., professor of English at Princeton, besides the many westerners.

In the case of a multitude of other common words a spirit of charity is fostered by a careful study of these lists, with their ingenious system of referring to authorities by number. It is tedious work, but it is worth while for the sake of the light it throws on geographical and personal variations in the use of one language. Do you say "ban" or "bean" for "bean"? The Century dictionary came out strong for the latter, but the balance of evidence is rather for the pronunciation more common here. Of the Americans cited in the first list, A. A. Wood, of the University of Cambridge, is in favor of "bean," while of the Englishmen—including the colonies—thirteen are for "bean" and only five for "bin." It is a pity that some distinctive type is not used in the numbers to indicate the residence of each contributor without the necessity of looking up his name, for it is absurd to print Englishmen and Americans side by side as authors of equal weight on local questions. In the case of verbs, for instance, there are twenty-seven most for the rhyme with "Kirby," while exactly the same number vote for "Darby."

But the casual observer is likely to fail to note that there are only three Englishmen in the first list, A. A. Wood, where national lines are drawn in "clerk." There are thirty-one for the pronunciation rhyming with "smirk" and twenty-one for "clark," but it must not be overlooked that there is just one Englishman who speaks this Americanism, Professor Wood of Cambridge university. It may be observed that Wendell Phillips and George William Curtis both pronounce it "clark."

The matter of accent is much easier to determine than such subtleties as vocal colorings, but the variations are equally notable. There are only three, all Americans, who defend "poppa" for "papa," and but six who advocate "momma" for "mama," with the accent on the last syllable. "Envelop," with the accent on the second syllable, has but one supporter, "Melodrama" is almost universally given with the accent on "drama," made to rhyme—very badly—with calmer, the complicated vocal symbols used in the dictionary not being available for ordinary use. Do you say "half-penny" or "half-pence"? The latter is given by most of the Englishmen, but not by all. "Suff" has rather the better of "sow" for "sough." "Octopus," which made Mr. Everett so much trouble for congress, may have the accent on either of the first two syllables, and the same is true of "Philistine." Do you say "sugest" or "sugjest"? You can hardly go astray. There are nineteen for the first and thirteen for the second, well-balanced in authoritativeness. In the case of "agan" there is equal difference of opinion as to whether the last syllable should be long or short. "Skedule" and "shedule" for "schedule" both have valiant adherents, and "process" with a long "o" as in "tone," musters thirteen supporters. People who are very nice in their speech will find many of their pet foibles carried away. "Rise" for "rise" (rise) is hopelessly snowed under, and the cherished hothouse fruits of lexicographers, "diz-dain," "conk-ord," "conk-ave," etc., are sorely nipped. One begins to suspect that they never did attain any growth in the open air.

"Squalor" to rhyme with jailor still seems mandatory, however—a strange inconsistency when we have the other sound in "squallid" and "leaf" for "dear" finds not a single adherent.

One of the most conspicuous points of orthoepy, characterizing as it does the speech of large regions of English-speaking people, is the sound of the vowel "a." The flat nasal pronunciation of the vowel, which is so commonly heard in this country is perhaps the most unlovely of vowel sounds, not excepting the sharpest French nasals, and it is fortunate that the tendency seems to be toward a broader, more open sound in such words as "path," "bath," "rather," "plaster." There is just one brave man who stands up for "bath" with the most flat sound, William Preston Johnston, president of Tulare university. In the case of "rather," opinion is more divided and the most proper vowel sound is perhaps about half way between the extremes. "Fall Mall" is, of course, "pell mell," although most of the Americans cited seem not to be aware of that local curiosity of pronunciation—or rather of spelling, since that is a case where the original sound of the word has been retained, but the letters composing it have been altered.

In "economical" the short sound in the first syllable has the balance of authority, but in "medieval" the long "e" in the first syllable more than holds its own. "Patient" has a clear majority over "pa-tent," and tubercle can be pronounced the way it looks without fear of quarrelsome etymologists. Many words develop a bewildering variety of pronunciations. "Camelopard" has twelve, all duly sanctioned. "Elephant," "quintine," "eight," and that much-abused word "violinello," thirteen, although among musicians the Italian pronunciation, with a "tsch" for "c" is almost universal. The judgments expressed by this committee are by no means decisive, but they are entitled to much greater respect than the anonymous verdict of a dictionary that does not give the data upon which the decision is made. And the probable effect will be to greatly increase the charity of critical people for divergences from their views.

Price 25 cents.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOSTER MEDICINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were sent over until this morning. The changes are necessary in several instances because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

That Meeting This Morning.

It was an Unexpected Turn to Affairs, but Was Made Necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were sent over until this morning. The changes are necessary in several instances because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

That Meeting This Morning.

It was an Unexpected Turn to Affairs, but Was Made Necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were sent over until this morning. The changes are necessary in several instances because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

That Meeting This Morning.

It was an Unexpected Turn to Affairs, but Was Made Necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were sent over until this morning. The changes are necessary in several instances because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

That Meeting This Morning.

It was an Unexpected Turn to Affairs, but Was Made Necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

The election of officers consumed more time than was anticipated and the deliberations over the change of constitution were sent over until this morning. The changes are necessary in several instances because of action taken at Washington during the meeting of the supreme lodge.

A change of importance that is under discussion is that which will reduce the per capita tax on subordinate lodges.

That Meeting This Morning.

It was an Unexpected Turn to Affairs, but Was Made Necessary.

It was thought that the business of the grand lodge, including the election of officers and a selection of a place for the next meeting, would require only two business meetings.

SHE DROPS ANOTHER.

New Orleans Outplays the Home Team
In a Good Game.

NINE INNINGS OF BRILLIANT PLAYS

One of the Best Games Played This
Season—A Large Crowd Present.
Memphis Today.

Southern Association Standing.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Nashville	20	13	7	.675
Evansville	20	13	7	.675
Memphis	20	12	8	.600
Atlanta	21	11	10	.524
Little Rock	21	10	11	.476
New Orleans	20	8	12	.400
Montgomery	21	7	14	.333
Chattanooga	19	5	14	.263

National League Standing.

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	25	18	7	.720
Pittsburgh	25	17	8	.680
Chicago	27	17	10	.629
Cleveland	25	15	10	.600
Boston	25	15	10	.600
New York	25	14	11	.560
Baltimore	25	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	25	13	12	.520
St. Louis	27	10	17	.370
Brooklyn	25	7	18	.280
Washington	25	7	18	.280
Louisville	22	5	17	.227

Today the teams change around, and will

line up as follows:
Memphis at Atlanta.
New Orleans at Chattanooga.
Little Rock at Nashville.
Montgomery at Evansville.

Sensational plays figured in that game of baseball at the park yesterday afternoon, upon which more than 1,000 fans gazed.

And almost wonderful was the termination

of the game.
It was one of those games of ball that are played only about once in a half-dozen

seasons in any league or association—a game that leaves behind it recollections that are pleasant to some, but very unpleasant to others.

Should the Southern Association last 100 years, and there is no reason to think that it will not be here as long as baseball is the national sport, the people of Atlanta will never see a game in which expectancy, uncertainty, surprise, good work and, to many, disappointment entered more fully than in that of yesterday.

It was a fearless, daring fight, a fight

taking on many features of desperation, a fight in which every member of both teams took a most active and energetic part from start to finish and in which none of them showed the white feather at any time.

Atlanta's game it was up to the ninth

inning's opening and when that inning closed there should have been no change. But it is the unexpected that comes more in baseball than in anything else, and it came to Manager Knowles and his men and the admirers of the team at the most unexpected time.

Naturally both managers wanted the

game, and especially anxious was Manager Knowles to capture it, and the capture meant an advance movement in the march toward the top of the line. He knew that the people of the city who patronize the game for the start there were many who wanted to wager that Braun—Silver—Braun—would not be in the box in the second

inning.

Luckily for that class of the fans, how-

ever, it was not a pay day with most of them and none of the wagers offered were taken.

At the tap of the bell the visitors took

the field and as they trotted out Deleahanty poked a stick from the rack and walked to the rubber. It has been some

days since Deleahanty came to the plate

first and the appearance of his face at that point informed the spectators that

Manager Knowles had made another

change in his batting order. Deleahanty is

one of the most popular members of the

team and as he took the plate he was

given quite a reception by the bleachers,

a reception in which the grand stand

joined liberally. It was a short wait Dele-

ahanty had before he found one to suit him,

and that one he sent right to the shortstop.

McCormick had a mighty good chance to

make the first out of the game, but he

fumbled the ball in his great anxiety to be

quick and Deleahanty went to first all right.

Knowles made a great effort to sacrifice

him to second, but the new rules worked

against him and he went out on three

strikes, but as he did Deleahanty stole

second nicely and started a prance for

third, which he stole while Armstrong

was facing Braun. Armstrong flew out to

York and the ball was so well thrown

that Deleahanty was pinned to third. Friel

got his base on balls and while Goodenough

was hunting for one stole second, where

he died, Deleahanty dying with him ninety

feet away, as Goodenough was put out at

first, McCormick taking a part in the death.

Just then Wood gave that frost to Billy

York and Billy sent a weak one to Dele-

ahanty, who handed it to Knowles before

that New Orleans crack base runner, who

hits left-handed, had turned around and

start his run for the initial bag. Powell

thumped the next ball and it

went right to Knowles. It was

the second ball Wood had handed

during the game and as he sent the third

ball across the plate Dowie met it, but

Dowie's drive was right to Deleahanty and

again Deleahanty sent the ball to Knowles

and the side went out.

Three balls only had been sent from the pitcher's hand and those balls were so cleverly handled that three men went out, and the large crowd went wild over the work.

Braun settled in his shoes for good steady work when he went into the box for the second inning, and gave Hornung one which went to Dowie, who threw Hornung out at first. McDade sent the one which suited him up in the air and it fell into Gooding's hands. Smith toed the plate when there were two men out and got a beautiful two-bagger, stole third and came home on Honeycutt's error, by which Wood reached first.

It was the first run and the first hit of the game, and the bleachers, the people on rosters' row and the grand stand made

apparent their appreciation of the work. So heady was Wood's pitching and so good his support in New Orleans' second

inning that only three men had a chance to pick up the bat. Stafford, the heavy hitter of the team and the man who won the game finally for New Orleans, went out at first, Wood making the assist while McCormick, who drove in the winning run, struck out, and Nie died at Knowles's hands.

The playing was short, quick, active and

pleasing and the spectators showed that

it was to their liking.

Only three Atlantians toed the plate in

the third and it was due to the fruitless,

magnificent work of the visitors that no

more came up.

One better New Orleans had in her half

of that inning, but it was due to the fact

that Clark, the umpire, erroneously gave

Braun his base on balls.

In the fourth it was four up for Atlanta

and three up for New Orleans, but nothing

was accomplished except Braun's pre-

sentation of a base to Hornung.

A strike out and two fly outs told At-

lanta's turn at the bat in the fifth.

In that inning New Orleans got its first

hit and that was a single by McCormick,

who was forced out at second by Nie.

The next two men went out in quick or-

der and the inning was a thing of the

past.

A heavy lick on the head that Braun

gave Goodenough in the sixth, a hit that

would have killed most men, wrote the

story of Atlanta's sixth, while a single

by Braun told what New Orleans did in

that inning.

Just three men made faces at the oppos-

ing pitcher in the seventh and nothing

was accomplished.

A single by Knowles, a sacrifice by Arm-

strong and a stolen base by Knowles made

all that Atlanta could do in the eighth.

New Orleans did less, but in that inning

every one of the three men went out to

Goodenough in center.

The ninth opened with the score one to

nothing and Goodenough stepped into the

rubber. He had not made a hit and the

crowd called upon him for one. He re-

sponded and gave up a nice single and

was sent to third by Hornung's double.

McCormick got first on Dowie's error and

the bases were full without a man on.

It looked like Atlanta would add another

run, but more, Smith came along and flew

out to McCormick. Then Wood came up.

He was anxious to do something and

gave up every ball that came. Four times,

and these were the four first balls, he made

fouls over the grand stand. The next

two he hit at and they were recorded as

strikes against him. Then there was an-

other foul and another strike and there

came the fourth ball, a foul, and he flew

out to Atlanta's work was done.

Wood went into the box with every

one wondering whether he could hold them

down or not. York and Powell came up.

Powell got a hit but a minute later was

forced out at second on Dowie's drive.

It looked then like Atlanta would win

out. With Dowie on first Stafford made

his way to second by good start and fast

running crossed the plate.

That tied the score and the crowd went

wild.

McCormick touched the ball out lively

and Stafford crossed the plate and the

game was lost to Atlanta.

But it was one of the prettiest games

ever seen in this or any other ball town.

The score was:

Atlanta, 2b ab. r. b. sh. po. a. e.

Deleahanty, 2b 4 0 0 0 2 0 0

Knowles, 1b 1 0 1 1 8 2 0

Armstrong, c 4 0 0 0 1 0 0

Friel, 1f 3 0 0 0 1 0 0

Goodenough, cf 3 0 1 0 3 0 0

Hornung, 2f 4 0 0 0 1 0 0

McDade, 3b 4 0 0 0 3 0 0

Smith, ss 4 1 1 0 2 0 0

Wood, p 2 0 0 0 2 0 0

Totals 33 1 4 2 26 12 0

New Orleans, ab. r. b. sh. po. a. e.

York, cf 4 0 0 0 2 0 0

Powell, 1f 4 1 0 0 0 0 0

Dowie, 3b 4 1 0 0 1 0 0

Stafford, 2b 4 1 1 0 1 2 0

McCormick, ss 4 0 0 0 3 3 1

Nie, 1f 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Honeycutt, 1b 3 0 0 0 0 0 1

Goodenough, c 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

Braun, p 2 0 1 0 1 0 0

Totals 30 2 4 2 27 9 3

Struck by Innings: 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

New Orleans 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

*Two men out when winning run was made.

*Batteries: Earned runs, New Orleans 1.

Two-base hits, Smith, Stafford. Bases on

called balls, off Wood 1, off Braun 2.

Strikes, by Wood 4, by Powell 1. Foul

bases, Deleahanty 2, Armstrong 2, Friel

Goodenough 1, York 1. Time, one hour and

forty minutes. Umpire, Mr. Clark.

Memphis Comes Today

A week ago today the Memphis team led

the association, but this week that team

went up against the Chattanooga, the last

team in the race and got it in the flank.

That is the team that reaches Atlanta to-

day and this afternoon there will be a great

mix at the ball park with Knowles's men

and the mix will be in the presence of a

great throng. The Knights of Pythias will

have an opportunity to attend; in fact, it

has been suggested by some members of

that body that it be called the "Pythian

day," and there is every reason to believe

that there will be more Pythian caps and

red plumed helmets in the grand stand than

have ever been seen at a ball game in the

south.

Manager Knowles will put forth his best

work for a capture of the game and will

present Callahan, if he is well enough to

be in the box with about the same team

he always plays, Wilson being the ex-

change. The Memphis team will be at the

Markham until time to go to the

grounds. The teams will line up:

RUBB FOR TEAMS

Atlanta, Positions, Memphis.

Callahan, Pitcher, Gillen

Armstrong, Catcher, O'Meara

Knowles, Second Base, Smith

Deleahanty, Third Base, Flaherty

McDade, Left Field, Frank

Friel, Center Field, Wright

Hornung, Right Field, Land

Nashville's Third Straight

Nashville, Tenn., May 22.—Nashville won

its third straight from Montgomery today.

The game was in striking contrast to that

of yesterday, both teams playing superb

ball. Neither team scored after the first

inning, when Nashville bunched its hits

and sent the two winning runs across the

plate. Score:

Nashville, R. H. E.

Montgomery, 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Herman and Trost; Bailey

and Randolph. Umpire, Ward.

And Evansville's, Too.

Evansville, Ind., May 22.—Evansville

took the third straight game from Little Rock this afternoon in the presence of a small crowd. The visitors hit the ball freely, but were unable to bunch their hits for run making. Morse and Field for the visitors, and Blackburn, for the locals, scored home runs. Score:

R. H. E.

Evansville, 12 5 2 0 3 0 2 0 1

Little Rock, 0 12 2 0 0 2 2 0 9

Batteries—Blackburn and Field; Morse and Corcoran. Umpire, Reclus.

Chattanooga Gets Three.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 22.—Chattanooga took the third straight game from

Memphis today, defeating her by a score

of 9 to 2. The Chattanooga colts are com-

posed perhaps of the youngest average

players of any club in the Southern

League. The players are just rousing out

as a team and have developed from com-

paratively raw material—a rapid lot of

players who will not long drag the tail

end of the procession. Nichols's umpir-

ing was better received today. Memphis

left tonight for Nashville. Score:

R. H. E.

Chattanooga, 9 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 3

Memphis, 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3

Batteries—Schmidt and Fisher; Bullen and O'Meara.

National League Games.

At Cleveland, R. H. E.

Cleveland, 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 16 2

Brooklyn, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2

Batteries—Wallace and O'Connor; Gun-

bert and Grim.

Second game—R. H. E.

Cleveland, 13 0 0 5 0 4 2 0 15 2

Brooklyn, 3 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 6 10 4

Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Stein and

Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Co., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

imperial

whisky
vermouth
holland gin
manhattan

cocktails.

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned barmen—in all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b."

big whisky house,
marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 375.
all kinds of fine whiskies.

OPIUM

Atlanta, Ga. Office 143 1/2 Whitehall St.

DO YOU WANT Your House Painted?

Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO., PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

TOOTHsome HAMS —VS.— HIGH-PRICED BEEF.

SMITHFIELD HAMS,
FERRIS HAMS,
DOVE HAMS.

Other Good Brands at Lower Prices.
Everything Seasonable in Large Variety.
THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
300 and 302 Peachtree Street.
Phone 628.

WHO IS DOING THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF ATLANTA?

HOYT! AND WHY?

Because he is buying and selling for cash larger quantities of fresh, seasonable groceries than any retail house in the state. You can buy all of your groceries, fresh and good, at strictly wholesale prices at Hoyt's, 90 Whitehall.

We quote below only a few of our prices.

10 bars best laundry soap... 25c
Andover and Hakes, 2-lb pkgs 10c
Good, mixed teas, per lb... 30c
Sweet sugar cured hams, per lb... 11-2c
Old-fashion N. O. sugar cane sirup, per gal... 50c
Sweet New York corn, per can... 10c
Two-lb. can Va. Tomatoes... 65c
Arbuckle's coffee, per pound... 25c
Levering's coffee, per lb... 25c
50 lbs Peachtree Flour, the very best... \$1.10
Pure leaf lard, 10-lb can... 95c
Three 3-lb. cans California peaches... 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California apricots... 50c
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb... 15c
Can best condensed milk... 10c
Old-fashion Porto Rico molasses, per gal... 30c

Our daily arrival of fresh Sweet Elgin Creamery Butter takes like hot cakes, but it is much better on hot cakes, and only per pound... 25c

Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the very best, and if you will call we will treat you right. We make a specialty of supplying hotels and boarding houses in the city and all over the state. W. R. HOYT, Telephone 451, 90 Whitehall.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

LIEUT. BROWN HERE.

He Reports to Governor Atkinson and Is Now on Duty.

HE SUCCEEDS LIEUTENANT SATTERLEE

He and the Governor Quickly Become Friends, as Both Are from Coweta County.

Lieutenant Oscar J. Brown, successor to Lieutenant C. B. Satterlee, reported for duty to Governor Atkinson yesterday morning and is now formally in charge of his office here.

Lieutenant Satterlee will remain in Georgia, however, until after the state encampment is over.

Lieutenant Brown arrived in Atlanta three days ago and took up his quarters at the Kimball. He was ready to report for work at once, but Governor Atkinson was away in Florida and he waited until yesterday.

Immediately after the governor reached his office yesterday Lieutenant Brown called and was carried into the governor's private office by Secretary Callaway and introduced.

"I believe we should know each other very well," said Governor Atkinson, "we are both from Coweta."

"Yes," said Lieutenant Brown, "I do remember you very well indeed, although it has been several years since I lived in Coweta. Since I went away I have been through West Point and have seen service at several places. I was a youngster then, I am very glad indeed to return to my old state."

The lieutenant announced himself ready to take up his work, and while no definite instructions were issued by the governor, the lieutenant was formally in possession of his post after reporting for duty.

He will commence the routine work of the department right away and he will do it with the will and energy characteristic of him.

Lieutenant Brown has already become a great favorite in the city. He has been here but three days, but in that time he has become acquainted with hundreds of people and has instantly become popular.

He is a genial, happy-hearted, wholesome fellow, who has the faculty of making sunshine and making friends. He is a typical West Pointer in physique. He is rather heavily built and walks firmly and erectly. He has a ruddy, good-natured face, with a handsome blonde mustache. His eyes twinkle with good humor, and his face is almost constantly wreathed in smiles. He is ever ready with a story and makes himself an agreeable and entertaining companion. He is well liked wherever he goes.

He has met nearly all of the military men in the city, and all of them are delighted with him. He is well fitted for his work in every way, is strictly disciplined and has some fine ideas for the conduct of the volunteer militia.

He went to West Point from Newnan in 1888. He was a roommate while there of Lieutenant Satterlee for a short while, and the two are fast friends. Lieutenant Satterlee is extremely happy to have his old comrade, Brown, succeed him.

It is an easy prediction that Lieutenant Brown will become known and popular all over Georgia before he has been in the city very long.

OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Warrants Sworn Out for Sergeant White and a Patrolman.

Police Sergeant Mike White, of the mounted force, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Bailiff F. I. McDonald, of Justice Bloodworth's court. At the same time that the warrant was served on the sergeant, Patrolman Morrison was placed under arrest.

The arrest of the two officers was caused by the arrest Tuesday of Bailiff McDonald. On the morning of that day the bailiff had a wagon load of furniture at the stairway leading up to Justice Bloodworth's court. Sergeant White was detailed to ride in front of the procession of Knights of Pythias and clear the streets.

When he reached Hunter street and saw the wagon filled with furniture he ordered the bailiff to have it moved. McDonald said there was room enough in the street without this being done and declined to carry out the order. The sergeant then ordered Patrolman Morrison to make a case against the officer. This was done and he was taken to the police station, where he was searched and detained for nearly an hour. Yesterday he swore out warrants against both of the officers, charging them with false imprisonment.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Bailiff Ray and he served them. He allowed Sergeant White to go on his own recognizance, but took a bond from Patrolman Morrison. The bond was for \$100 and was signed by Patrolman Shepard. Both cases were set for a hearing this morning at 9:30 o'clock before Justice Orr.

Spring cleaning, when the nerves and body have been strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, will suddenly lose its terrors. Merit wins, and it has placed Hood's Sarsaparilla on top as a blood purifier.

Nos. 14 and 18 Gartrell St. the McGillivray property, at auction Friday, 28th, 4 p. m.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Take Fair Street Line Today to auction sale at 3 p. m. of the Burch property on South Boulevard and other streets. Attend.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

Vignaux's Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 1/2 Alabama streets. Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in luncheon, steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management. Call and call at Vignaux's. may 19-19

The Plant System Ocean Express. Leaves Atlanta every day by Central railroad at 7 p. m., arriving in Brunswick at 12:30 a. m., connecting at Plant system dock for St. Simons and Cumberland, returning leaves Brunswick at 6:50 p. m., arriving Atlanta 7:45 a. m. Through Pullman cars. Baggage checked to and from island. may 23 19

7 Room and 5 Room Gartrell Street Homes. Nos. 14 and 18 Gartrell street, at auction Tuesday, 28th, 4 p. m.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outfit to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 23 and 35 South Forsyth street.

South Pryor Business Property. Nos. 27 and 29, 2 stories and 25 rooms in 3-story building, on lot 50x120 feet to alley, at auction tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO.

Boys' Clothing.

Big folks and little folks find lots to interest them in our Boys' Clothing. Between our Suits and others there is a difference. It's a very distinctive difference, too. But what is it? 'Tisn't easy to tell. And yet it's so easily seen. Haven't you noticed it? It may be that high grades and low prices have a good deal to do with it—and then you know the styles are always correct.

Also Furnishers.

We are Clothiers first, but we are also Furnishers. The newest thing in Shirts, the latest fad in Collars, the swellest effects in Neckwear.

Everything that goes to complete the wardrobe of smart dressers can be had here the Eads-Neel Co. principle. That means none better; prices always just right.

Eads-Neel Co.

IF YOU

Have weak back, pain in the side or under the shoulder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, brick dust deposit, suppression of urine, or any trouble peculiar to the kidneys, bladder or other portions of the urinary tract, you will

SUFFER

Pain and distress, and drag out a miserable existence, going from bad to worse, unless you obtain relief. For all above troubles

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Is a medicine of known value. Unlike some remedies, a dozen bottles is not taken to decide the question of benefit.

Atlanta, Ga.—My wife has been a great sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. At times she has been "housed up," suffering acute pain in side and back. She obtained no relief from treatment, until she took STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

I consider it the best medicine in the world. R. CATLEY, With Frank E. Block. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. Praised

These Famous Specialists Have Earned the Gratitude of Many Sufferers of Both Sexes.

Skill and honesty are the watch words of Dr. Hathaway & Co., the celebrated specialists. These watchwords are the real secret of their ability to cure quickly disease which may have been deep-rooted, and which patients thought might be incurable. It is by adhering closely to the principles implied in these two words that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have earned the confidence of the public. They never promise more than they are able to perform, and they are able to perform much, indeed for suffering humanity. It is this rigid adherence to principle which has gained this firm the title of the leading specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to both men and women.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. employ a corps of skillful physicians who are peculiarly able to cope with these diseases by reason of special courses which they have pursued at leading medical colleges of which they are graduates, and their too, they have chosen their life work in this particular field of medical practice. Each of the physicians has spent years in the study of the origin, nature, progress and best methods of curing skin, blood and nervous diseases.

Their observation has included many thousands of cases—many more than the average physician would ever meet with. Patients who have been cured by Dr. Hathaway & Co.—and they are legion—are loud in praise of the methods employed, and the safest, best and surest known. The methods are right up to date; no old fogyism. Consultation free. If you will call on or write Dr. Hathaway & Co. they will be glad to give you their opinion of your case free of charge.

Specialties.

Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples and eruptions on face, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrhs and diseases of various kinds.

Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 225 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for "syndrome booklet," 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.

CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always. Whitehall street.

KELLAM & MOORE, OPTICIANS.

The oldest eye-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

PETER LYNCH

35 Whitehall and 7 Alton streets, and branch store at 30 1/2 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring goods, such as clover, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets, all kinds of watermelons and cantaloupes seeds, and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very promptly and at reasonable prices. All orders accompanied with the cash, and on hand a good lot of Arctic and rubber over-shoes and rubber boots for the cold and weather. Terms cash. Just received, 600 pounds fresh and canned codfish.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTWOOD HOUSE, 269 and 271 West 11th St. NEW YORK CITY.

A southern family hotel for refined people; most convenient location; terms, \$2 per day, \$8 to \$12 per week. Handsome rooms, better table and more real comfort than any \$5 per day hotel in the city. Send postal for descriptive circular. J. E. Wood, owner and proprietor, may 8 1-m.

GREENBRIER.

White Sulphur Springs Opens June 15th.

Under entirely new management and great improvements in every department. For pamphlets and further information apply to EUBANKS & CLOVER, Proprietors, White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, W. V. Water for sale by Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Atlanta, April 23-m.

Special Notice

From May 1st to November 1, 1895, the Pulaski house at Savannah, Ga., will make special rates at \$2 and \$2.50 per day, according to location of room. This hotel is first-class in every respect and its standard will be maintained.

CHARLES F. GRAHAM, Proprietor, may 1-3m

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Cumberland Island, Ga. Summer Season Opens June 1st,

Finest sea beach in the south. Fishing unexcelled on the continent. Street cars free to the beach. Naptha launch and fleet of rowboats. Splendid lay appointments. Ample accommodations for 500 guests. Grand Orchestra! Music morning and evening. LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Proprietor.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON. Illustrated Circular on application. DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers. may 7 26t tue thur sat

Hotel Balmoral, Lenox Avenue and 114th Street, New York City.

Location unsurpassed. Central Park within three blocks. Attractions of city and country combined. Very desirable suites, two to five rooms, with bath. Excellent table. Prices moderate. Send for circular. RODGERS & CO. april 21-10t-sun, tue, thur.

The Summer Resort OF THE SOUTH.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.

In the Pine mountains of Meriwether county, 1200 feet above sea level, with the greatest bathing establishment in the country, comprising individual baths, separate swimming pools, 14x40 feet, for ladies and gentlemen, and a magnificent general swimming pool 50 feet wide by 150 feet long, all supplied with pure, clear water from the famous

WARM SPRINGS which flow 1,400 gallons per minute. Temperature of water 90 degrees. Large, new hotel and comfortable cottages. On the Georgia Midland railroad, three hours from Atlanta; one and a half hours from Columbus. Telegraph and long distance telephone connection with Atlanta, Macon and Columbus. Opens June 1st. Write for circulars and rates. CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor, may 15 2m thur sat sun tue

THE ARLINGTON, GAINESVILLE, GA.

This popular hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved. The handsomest and best equipped hotel north of Atlanta in the state. Gainesville offers many advantages as a health and pleasure resort. Special attention given to summer visitors. A liberal management and most reasonable rates consistent with first-class accommodations. WARREN H. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

BIG ADDITIONS

To our already large stock of Men's Suits just received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to you the same way. Our line of Summer Furnishings was never so large or attractive. Colored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Underwear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in Men's and Boys' dressings.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 WHITEHALL.

GET YOUR... BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company. GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer,) ATLANTA, GA. Consult them before placing your orders.



Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS —AND— BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO. ATLANTA, GA.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS. Adopted by the United States Government. Correspondence strictly confidential. Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.



HARRISON & HERREN LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES!

Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand. 37 and 39 Ivy Street. Phone 176. After June 5th will be prepared to furnish a first-class Tallahassee service.

Read This....

The whole store abounds in suggestive thoughts of the warm months to come. Cold type and printer's ink fail to adequately describe the vastness and variety of the gathering. So you must use your own eyes, your own ears, to fully understand all that we mean by Masterly Modern Merchandising.

Table Glassware.

Hogsheads and crates keep coming almost faster than we can stow them—foreign goods. The whole China department is a revelation of how better a China department can be—we've simply done better than the other stores until this year. Now we're in competition with ourselves. And the China stock means Glass, too.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree St.

Anthony Murphy & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Hay, Grain, Bran, etc.

13 South Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Personal attention given to all business.

Refer to American Trust & Banking Company. Phone 582.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.



NATIONAL Surgical Institute

72 South Pryor Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA:

Established 1874.

Since February, 1874, this institution has been actively and continuously engaged in the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities, and its work has been done so quietly and so free from parade and laudation that very few, except those cured, know of the varied and splendid facilities employed and the wonderful results secured. The methods employed embrace manual and mechanical massage, thermal and vacuum treatment, vibratory and oscillating motions, Turkish, Russian, thermal, needle and electric baths; Swedish movements, static, faradic and galvanic electricity, the application of the kneading, rubbing and brushing appliances, physical culture, etc., etc. Indeed the best and most successful facilities known to hygienists are employed as well as many new mechanical devices peculiar to this institute alone.

Among the affections cured may be mentioned: Uterine derangements, prolapsus or falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, painful, frequent, profuse, scanty and irregular menstruation, ulceration and laceration of the womb, diseased ovaries, dyspepsia, constipation, general nervous debility, affections of the kidneys, liver and bladder, neurasthenia, nervous prostration, "that tired feeling," insomnia, malnutrition and assimilation and all the train of evils brought on by overwork, dissipation and excesses.

A cordial invitation is extended by the proprietors to all who may feel interested to call at the institute and see what is being done for the cure of diseases and deformities.